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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
Office Action Summary	10/706,760	WEINSCHENK ET AL.	
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	Dave Willse	3738	
The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address Period for Reply			
A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.  - Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.  - If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.  - Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).  - Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).			
Status			
<ol> <li>Responsive to communication(s) filed on 12 November 2003.</li> <li>This action is FINAL. 2b) This action is non-final.</li> <li>Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under Ex parte Quayle, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.</li> </ol>			
Disposition of Claims			
4)  Claim(s) 1-13 is/are pending in the application.  4a) Of the above claim(s) is/are withdray  5)  Claim(s) is/are allowed.  6)  Claim(s) 1-13 is/are rejected.  7)  Claim(s) is/are objected to.  8)  Claim(s) are subject to restriction and/or  Application Papers  9)  The specification is objected to by the Examine	vn from consideration. r election requirement.		
10) The drawing(s) filed on is/are: a) access applicant may not request that any objection to the Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correct 11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Expression is access as a second content of the correct of the	drawing(s) be held in abeyance. Section is required if the drawing(s) is ob	e 37 CFR 1.85(a). jected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).	
Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119			
<ul> <li>12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).</li> <li>a) All b) Some * c) None of:</li> <li>1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.</li> <li>2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No.</li> <li>3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).</li> <li>* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.</li> </ul>			
Attachment(s)  1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) 2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) 3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date 1-20-04.	4) Interview Summary Paper No(s)/Mail D 5) Notice of Informal F 6) Other:		

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In the Information Disclosure Statement of January 20, 2004, WO 01/87189 was not considered because a complete copy (37 C.F.R. § 1.98(a)(2)) was not presented.

The disclosure is objected to because of the following informalities: The status of parent application serial no. 10/113,193 should be updated. On page 3, line 2, "possible" should be replaced by --possibly--; on line 4, "have" should be replaced by --having--; on line 8, "changes" should be replaced by --changed--. Several other grammatical errors were noted. Appropriate correction is required.

The following is a quotation of the second paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall conclude with one or more claims particularly pointing out and distinctly claiming the subject matter which the applicant regards as his invention.

Claim 8 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention. In claim 8, line 1, "the columns" (plural) lacks a proper antecedent basis and renders the claim indefinite as to the scope.

The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless -

(b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

This application currently names joint inventors. In considering patentability of the claims under 35 U.S.C. 103(a), the examiner presumes that the subject matter of the various Art Unit: 3738

claims was commonly owned at the time any inventions covered therein were made absent any evidence to the contrary. Applicant is advised of the obligation under 37 CFR 1.56 to point out the inventor and invention dates of each claim that was not commonly owned at the time a later invention was made in order for the examiner to consider the applicability of 35 U.S.C. 103(c) and potential 35 U.S.C. 102(e), (f) or (g) prior art under 35 U.S.C. 103(a).

Claims 1, 3, and 8 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being clearly anticipated by Bagrov et al., SU 1635981 A1, which discloses an optic 1 in the form of an intraocular lens and another optic in the form of a posterior capsule (Figure 5). The columns 4 are made of a collagen hydrogel expansive material (Derwent abstract, lines 1-4) and join the optic 1 to the capsule (Derwent abstract, lines 5-6) outside of the optical zones (Figure 5).

Claims 9-13 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Bagrov et al., SU 1635981 A1. The optic 1 comprising any of a soft acrylic, a hydrogel, and a silicone, all quite common in the art at the time of the present invention, would have been obvious in order to facilitate insertion into the eye through a small incision by folding the optic 1, which may be viewed as either the "first" optic or the "second" optic as claimed.

Claims 2 and 4 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Bagrov et al., SU 1635981 A1, in view of Laguette et al., US 6,478,821 B1. Regarding claim 2, masked hydrogels were known in the art (Laguette et al.: column 9, lines 8-13), and to incorporate such a mask on the collagen hydrogel taught by Bagrov et al. would have been obvious in order to prevent premature swelling of the columns prior to placement and orientation within the capsular bag, with further motivation having been provided by both references being directed to columnar structures for affixing to natural features within an eye. Regarding claim 4, an acrylamide polymer would have been obvious from its suitability for such columnar structures (Laguette et al.: column 8, line 60, through column 9, line 2).

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Claim 5 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Bagrov et al., SU 1635981 A1, in view of Vanderbilt, US 6,329,485. The columns 4 of Bagrov et al. being of a cross-linked copolymer of 2-phenylethyl acrylate and 2-phenylethyl methacrylate would have been an obvious material alternative in view of advantageous properties pertaining to biocompatibility, foldability, and so on as taught, for example, by Vanderbilt (column 3, lines 19-31 and 43-49; column 6, lines 27-30; column 10, lines 53-57; column 15, lines 28-32), with further motivation having been provided by the goal of Bagrov et al. to reduce trauma during implantation (Derwent abstract, lines 7-8).

Claims 6 and 7 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Bagrov et al., SU 1635981 A1, in view of Hodd et al., WO 99/47185 A2. Likewise, expansive materials involving acrylamide and anhydride-containing polymers were known in the art (Hodd et al.: page 7, lines 33-37; page 8, lines 19-24; etc.) and would have been obvious from their advantages pertaining to modulus adjustment (page 13, lines 20-23), biocompatibility, and so on, with further motivation having been provided by the Hodd et al. method encompassing conventional molding of various types of intraocular lenses (page 4, lines 33-38). Regarding claim 7, scission of the anhydride moieties would have been obvious in order to modify the level of hydration and hence the physical characteristics of the Bagrov et al. expansive columns.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Dave Willse whose telephone number is 571-272-4762. If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Corrine McDermott, can be reached on 571-272-4754. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Dave Willse

**Primary Examiner** 

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